

Fair tonight and tomorrow; somewhat colder tonight than last night.
Sun 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Mon 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Tues 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Wed 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Thurs 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Fri 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Sat 5:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Light all visible at 10:30 p. m.

VOL. 15—No. 28

Circulation Greater Than All the Other Boston Evening Papers Combined

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918

Published daily by the Boston American Publishing Co.

ONE CENT PER COPY

THE BATTLE OF THE AIR

RECAPITULATES THE RESULTS

OF THE BATTLE OF THE AIR



DESCRIBES 'SPATS' OF EATONS

Chauffeur Telling of Wrangling
Called Restaurateur's Wife
a "Hell Cat"

J. Clifford Thayer, chauffeur for Charles S. Eaton, late Thompson's Spu owner, characterized Mrs. Ella S. Bartlett Eaton as a "hell cat" in letters that the chauffeur wrote his wife while he was working for the couple one winter in Pasadena.

"She is a hot one," the letter stated, "before he went to the hospital his food was watched all the time. If they make up he is one damned fool."

This letter was read today by Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the executor of Charles S. Eaton, who said in Supreme Court to have the whole episode from contesting the will of her husband on the ground of an anti-nuptial agreement.

"Conversation in which Mrs. Eaton is mentioned as saying, 'To hell with your own,' formed an important part of the testimony, which brought up incidents in this country, in England, France, Italy and Egypt. A trip to

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

PLANT BOMB MACHINE NEAR NEW YORK TUNNEL

New York, April 22.—The most powerful bomb found in New York in years, exploded in a wooden box and containing five pounds of dynamite, was discovered today in the subway in West Thirty-first street.

But a short distance away the subway from Pennsylvania tubes under the Hudson came into the open in a deep cut and ran into Pennsylvania station.

Chief Soden of the Bureau of Combustibles pronounced the contrivance one of the most dangerous he had ever seen. The fuse was unlighted, and the bomb was left hidden in the doorway by some one intending to throw it into the tracks or into the end of the tubes.

WHITESIDE NAMED CORPORATION COUNSEL

Alexander Whiteside, a State street lawyer, was today appointed corporation counsel of Boston with a salary of \$30,000, by Mayor Andrew D. Lewis. He is the second big appointment of the Mayor's in St. Paul's University and Harvard Law school.

ZONE SYSTEM ASKED BY TROLLEY COMPANY

The United Traction Company today petitioned the Public Service Commission for authority to establish a zone system. Because of the objection raised by the United Council of Municipal Franchises, Hopedale, Wrentham, Raynham and Middleboro, they had been given ample opportunity to prepare their case, the hearing was continued for two weeks.

Richthofen, Victor in 78 Air Battles, Slain in Fight

By International News Service.
London, April 22.—Baron Von Richthofen, the best known airman in the German army, was killed on Sunday during a fight above the Somme river, said a dispatch from the front this afternoon. He was given to an allied aviator, will mark the funeral ceremonies.

Richthofen's squadron was known as the "Red Circus" because of the bizarre camouflages on their machines and their skill in doing all sorts of air stunts. According to the German War Office, Richthofen had shot down 75 allied machines.

COURT - MARTIAL BILL ASSAILED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Urges Overman to Fight
Measure Making Nation a
Military Zone

By International News Service.
Washington, April 22.—President Wilson this afternoon declared his unalterable opposition to the Chamberlain bill making the entire nation a part of the military zone and making men and disloyalists subject to trial by court-martial.

In an emphatic letter to Senator Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, the President characterized the bill as "unconstitutional and unconstitutional."

Indications this afternoon were that the Chamberlain bill would never again emerge from the Military Affairs Committee.

The President took advantage of the bill.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

N. E. MUST HURRY ON THE LOAN

Small Subscribers Coming
Strong, but Others Must
Speak Up

With half the Liberty Loan campaign ended, reports from the country at large show that pledges have been received for considerably more than half of the minimum figure for the bond issue and that actual subscriptions on which payments have been made total \$1,456,885,150.

The Boston office, however, does not feel so optimistic as the Washington headquarters, for the New England district is still short of half its minimum quota.

Today's total, as reported at the New England district headquarters, is \$12,828,000, an addition for the twenty-four hours of \$3,102,000. Boston's gross total has gone up to \$12,448,000, but so many subscriptions have been credited to other cities and towns that the net has barely changed in three days, the figures now being \$28,613,250.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

MRS. R. C. BOLLING, wife of Major Bolling, whose death in action in France has just been confirmed. Mrs. Bolling is a sister of the wife of Mayor Peters.



BASEBALL AND MOVIE FANS JOIN DRIVE FOR DEVENS FUND

Four important steps were announced today to help out the Boston AMERICAN'S Camp Devens Baseball Fund. They were:

1.—The members of the Liberty Loan Committee, at the suggestion of Robert S. Weeks, president of the Camp Devens Baseball Fund, have agreed to support the fund.

2.—The members of the Liberty Loan Committee, at the suggestion of Robert S. Weeks, president of the Camp Devens Baseball Fund, have agreed to support the fund.

3.—Plans were made for the big baseball game in interest of the fund between the Massachusetts team of East Boston and the New England team of Cambridge.

4.—A collection for the baseball fund will be taken up tonight at the 17th annual dinner of the East Cambridge Association at the Hotel Cambridge.

Berlin Now Plotting to Force Holland Into the War

By International News Service.
London, April 22.—A plot to force Holland into the war is being hatched in Berlin, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

The details of the manner in which Germany intends to apply her pressure is not revealed, but it is stated on good authority that the next few weeks will be the most serious in the most serious situation that has confronted her since the war began.

PERSHING REPORTS 23 DEAD

Major Bolling, First Reported
Missing, Now Given as
Slain in Battle

New England boys figured in today's casualty list as reported from Washington. Though no addresses were officially announced, American reporters have found the following probable identifications. Some of the boys served in the 10th Infantry. It is stated:

The advance found by AMERICAN reporters follows:

Private—Herbert A. Knappe, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; father, Fred Knappe, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; mother, Mary Knappe, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; brother, George Knappe, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; sister, Mary Knappe, No. 12 Main street, Watertown.

DEAD OF WOUNDS.
Private Frank R. Smith, Marine, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; father, Fred Smith, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; mother, Mary Smith, No. 12 Main street, Watertown.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.
Private John Thibault, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; father, Fred Thibault, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; mother, Mary Thibault, No. 12 Main street, Watertown.

Charles H. Harrington, New England, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; father, Fred Harrington, No. 12 Main street, Watertown; mother, Mary Harrington, No. 12 Main street, Watertown.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

CITY EMPLOYEES CALL ON MAYOR FOR BETTER PAY

A delegation of city employees to the city hall today called on Mayor Peter D. Saunderson with a request for increased wages. Labor officials announced the delegation. The meeting was held at 10 a. m. and was attended by 200 city employees.

DAUGHTER BORN TO THE KINGDON GOULDS

New York, April 22.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon Goulds on Saturday morning at their home, No. 423 Park avenue. The baby girl will be named Sylvia Ann Goulds.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

American Losses Up to Date

	Previously Reported	Reported April 22
Killed in action	277	287
Killed by accident	101	102
Died of disease	116	117
Lost at sea	237	238
Died of wounds	105	106
Civilians	7	7
Grand total	843	857

Major Bolling, previously reported missing, now reported killed.

ALL RAILROADS IN IRELAND SEIZED

Britain Moves Guns From Dublin
Shops as Precaution
Against Anti-Draft Sentiment

By International News Service.
London, April 22.—All of the principal railways in Ireland have been taken over by the British military authorities, said a dispatch received in the Chronicle today.

The dispatch added that the post-office and telephone lines also have been taken over and that all the guns and ammunition have been removed from Dublin gun shops. It is supposed that similar action will be taken in other Irish cities.

The action of the British military authorities in Ireland is evidently a precautionary measure before the anniversary of the Easter rising, which is being celebrated in Dublin today.

Higher freight rates, which have been in effect since the beginning of the war, have been increased by the War Office.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

AMERICANS WIN 24-HOUR BATTLE

The Home Rule and Irish conscription issue was thrust sharply forward in the war situation today with the establishment by the British military authorities of what practically amounts to martial law in Ireland. Erin's chief railways, postoffices and telephone lines have been seized. Arms and ammunition have been seized in Dublin gun shops, and will be in other Irish cities, it is expected. Field dispatches show chief developments in France as follows:

1. London makes official announcement of a gain in front of Amiens, the British having "improved their positions" at Villers-Bretonneux and in the Albert sector.
2. American troops have won the 24-hour battle of Seicheprey village, 12 miles east of St. Mihiel on the southern part of the battlefront. Twelve hundred Hun "shock" troops smashed in but were hurled out again.
3. Berlin claims capture of 183 Americans and 25 machine guns.

STEEL ACTIVE IN A STRONG MARCH

New York, April 22.—The steel industry is now in a strong march, with prices rising steadily. The steel industry is now in a strong march, with prices rising steadily.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

GERMANS ADMIT U-BOAT FAILURE AGAINST U. S.

Amsterdam, April 22.—The failure of German submarines against American vessels is now publicly admitted in Germany. Captain Kuhlmann, who was in command of the U-boat, admitted the failure.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

CRUSH BOLSHIEVISM AT HOME, SAYS SENATOR

Washington, April 22.—America's great task is to wipe out Bolshevism within her own gates, Senator Mike Foster of Washington declared in a speech made this afternoon. He said the Bolshevists are a danger to the peace of the world.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

Democracy

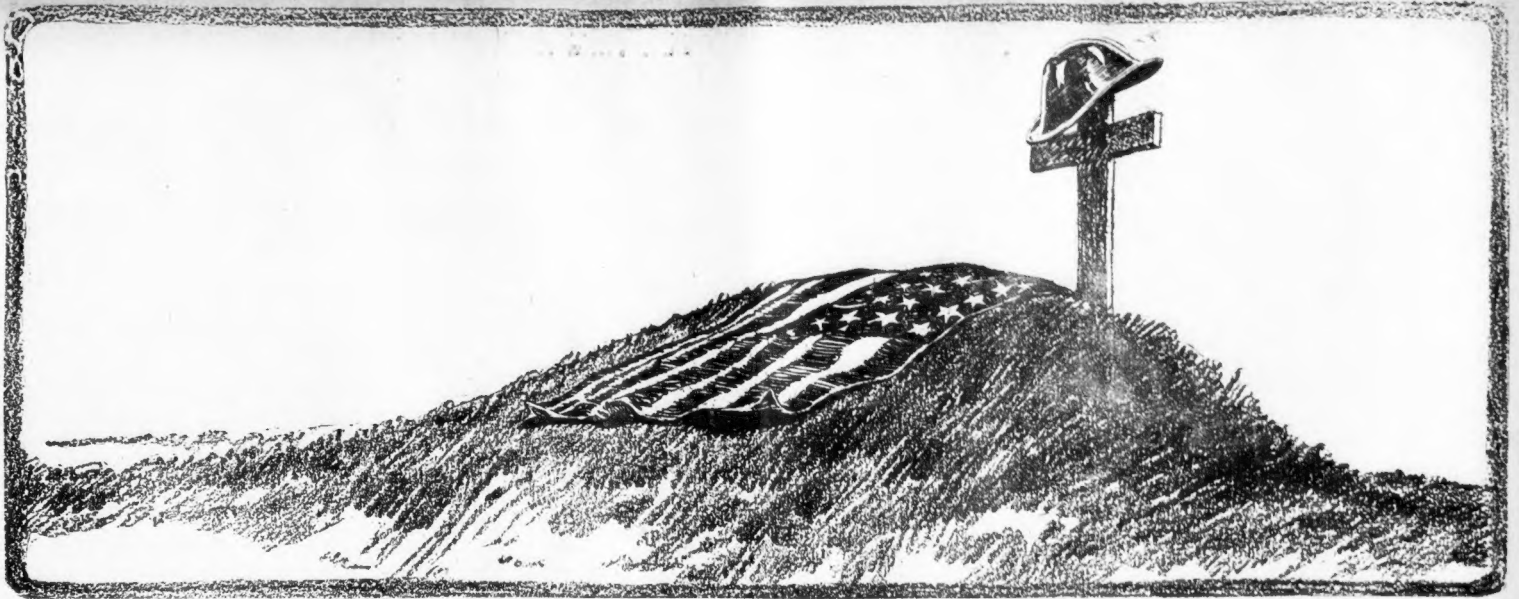


We three,
in jolly glee,
Fighting for Liberty!
Helmar for me—
for me—for me!

Quality-Superb

Smarquros Makers of the Finest Cane Tobacco
and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

MAR
CIGARETTES



He was not different from your own boy. I watched him, that crisp October afternoon, swinging along the boulevard with his comrades enroute to camp, with mingled thankfulness and pride. Then came word of his sailing. Then his cable of arrival. At infrequent intervals through the long winter his letters. Then silence. *§ § §* Sometimes now I awake in the night to find myself whispering his name. I cannot believe it true that he has gone. Least of all, can I believe it true that somewhere beneath the harried and heroic soil of France his breathless body lies.

His few letters, so well-remembered and so precious now, seem to give denial of his end. Of his like I have no more to give. My own frail powers are weary with their years. But in his name and spirit I still may serve the cause for which he gave his all. I still may aid that brave array of manhood and of valor which is the true frontier of our embattled native land.

The United States Government Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan are my agency of service. They never can seem to me to be made up merely of dollars. They are ships, food, supplies, equipment, care—the very means and material of victory. They are the power and wrath behind the sword we wield.

Oh, you fathers who have sons in France or in the camps here at home, help them “carry on.” You others who have neither sons nor self to give, how boundless is your debt! Buy your country’s bonds—from your plenty or your mite, buy them! Buy them that our crusade prosper, or our dead have died in vain.

*This Page Contributed to the Third Liberty Loan by
Andrew Adie and the United States Worsted Company,
Boston and New York.*

Motors and Freight Delivery by Government Railroads

Undelivered Freight is as Silly as Would Be
Undelivered Mail.

Copyright, 1918, by the Ray Company

We do things because we have always done them—stupidly, and we go on NOT doing things, because we have never done them.

What is the trouble with the railroads in this country? CON-
OESTION AT TERMINALS—where freight arrives.

Bad as they are, the railroads could do double their present
work if the loads could be TAKEN AWAY as they arrive.

But a thousand freight cars arrive at a certain terminal sta-
tion, fully loaded. And there they stay, day after day, sometimes
week after week, WAITING TO BE UNLOADED.

When cars made up of different shipments arrive, the freight
is unloaded into freight stations that become congested waiting
for the various individuals to take the freight away.

This condition exists for various reasons. Private individuals
have controlled the railroads, and the public do the worrying.

Private individuals controlling railroads were selfishly and, as
regards railroad stockholders, CORRUPTLY interested in express
companies.

They wanted the merchants to use express companies. There-
fore, express matter was DELIVERED and freight was allowed
to be waiting for the owner to call, after having been moved as
slowly as possible.

Government, as a mere matter of common sense, delivers
MAIL. Even the farmer, five miles from the postoffice, has his
letter brought out and handed to him.

What kind of a postoffice system should we have if the mil-
lions of letters were dumped at some central terminal in the big
city and each individual left to come down and get his letter?

You would have mail piled up in tens of thousands of bags
uncalled for, and a howling mob outside the postoffice.

The Government, thinking of public service and not of private
profit, DELIVERS mail, delivers parcels post.

The Government when it owns the railroads, as it should—and
WILL in spite of everybody that opposes it—will deliver freight
as it now delivers mail and parcels post.

The Government apparatus, trailers and trucks, that will de-
liver freight will, in Winter time, clear the roads of snow on the
way TO the freight terminal, then haul the freight away from the
terminal.

There will then be no freight cars used as storage warehouses.
The merchant that has freight shipped to him will have it delivered
at his door, and it will be his business to look after it when it ar-
ries, just as it is the business of a householder to receive and look
after the mail that is delivered.

For every huge locomotive hauling freight there will be a cer-
tain number of automobile trucks, with appropriate trailers. The
right will be handled scientifically and sanely.

The present system is worthy of the dark ages, stupid and out-
dated—as is ninety per cent of the entire railroad system under
private ownership.

It is more like piracy than railroading, and it is about time
it to die. Every available, well-made motor truck now built
I ready should be taken by the Government and put DELIV-
ING freight.

This suggestion as to Government delivery of freight, which
found, comes from Mr. Harold B. Larselere, a business man of
Philadelphia.

The Hanging of Prager

A Politic Suggestion to Germany
Copyright, 1918, by the Ray Company

Robert F. Prager was lynched in Illinois—and the leader of
the lynching party said: "I was drunk when I did it, and didn't
know much about it."

A small boy was sent up a tree to put a rope over the limb.
The unfortunate man, against whom only vague charges of pro-
Germanism were made—nothing proved—was hanged until he was
dead—having previously asked his murderers to see that he was
buried in the American flag.

Nothing more regrettable, more cowardly or more criminally
unwise could be imagined.

An irresponsible mob, led by a drunkard, who had been a
soldier, murdered a man because the mob wanted excitement, and
having started could not stop.

It is some satisfaction to know that five are held for the
murder and that Governor Lowden and the State of Illinois may
be relied upon to punish murder, even when the cowardice is
labelled patriotism.

There comes from the German Government, sent to Governor
Lowden through Secretary of State Lansing, via the Swiss Gov-
ernment, this message: "The German Imperial Government will
bear all reasonable expenses attending the burial of Robert F.
Prager, lynched by a mob."

The United States regrets, resents and disclaims this cowardly
act of murder.

But the message from the Imperial German Government re-
calls the answer made by Jean Jacques Rousseau to Frederick the
Great, who invited him to come and live at his palace.

Rousseau replied: "You want to give me bread. Are there
none of your people in Prussia that need bread? Give it to them
first."

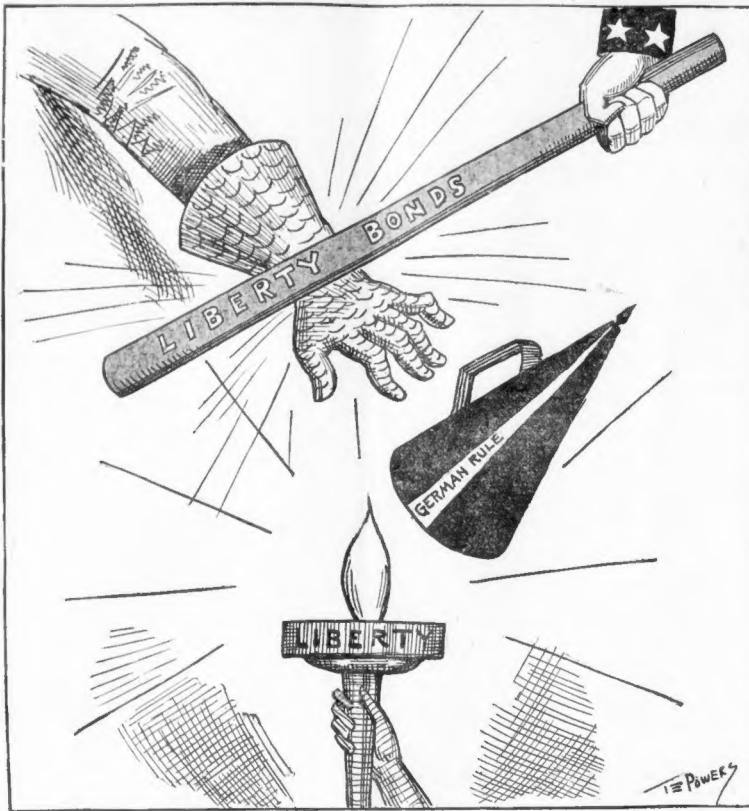
Illinois might reply to the Imperial German Government:
"Are there none in Belgium that need burying? Bury them first."

Take That!

—:—

—:—

By T. E. Powers



ELIZABETH JORDAN'S ARTICLE

Broken Hearts There Are and Will Be, but Few People Ever Die From Such a Cause Without
Contributory Reason—As a Rule Men Soon Mend Theirs

By Elizabeth Jordan

Dear Miss Jordan—Please write
about broken hearts—broken hearts
by love. Is there any cure for them?
And how can men and women break
them? JANEY.

AT the risk of seeming unscien-
tific, Janey, I am going to
say at the outset that the number
of hearts broken by love has been
greatly overestimated.

Shakespeare tells us: "Men have
slept with women have eaten them
—but not for love."

He might easily have committed
himself to the same statement
about women. Few women have
died of broken hearts.

There are, of course, many in-
stances in which the anguish of an
unhappy love affair has added its
weight to an already overburdened
heart and helped to crush it.

There are many instances in
which men and women already
seriously ill have succumbed un-
der the disaster of a love tragedy,
when a happy love affair might
have saved them.

What Saves Us?

There have been instances of
this run down, ill, who have re-
fused to let all their own recovery
because they were too unhappy
over some love affair to wish to
live. And every doctor knows how
necessary is the patient's co-operation
in many sick-room fights with death.

But show me a healthy man or
woman, Janey, and I will show
you a human being who can sur-
vive the ravages of almost any
unhappy love affair. Fortunately
for us, we are made that way!

The victim of a love tragedy
may feel that life is over. Cer-
tainly, for the time at least, his
interest in life has gone. He is
like a watch with a broken main-
spring. But the mainspring can be
repaired, and so can he.

And it is because he has a variety
of demands to meet that the aver-
age man recovers from an unfor-
tunate love affair much more
quickly than the average woman.

The woman, as a rule, main-
tains in the environment which is
full of memories of the tragedy.
The man can get away from it, can
get out in the world, and dis-
tract his thoughts in a dozen ways.

For them both, Janey, there are
two cure—time and work.

Within a few days the man is
straightening his sagging shoul-
ders and feeling a keen zest for
his meals. If, then, he can fling
himself into some absorbing new
interest, his battle is half won.

He will still have black days and
nights, hours of memory and dis-
pair. But his cure is under way.

His greatest aid, however, is his
own passionate desire to get over
the experience. He hates being
unhappy. His masculine common
sense revolts against continued
wretchedness. With hands and

feet and nails and teeth he fights
his way out of the black abyss he
is in and up into the light of day.

A woman—the average woman,
at least—deliberately cherishes
her unhappiness. It includes her
memories, and she is not willing
to lose those memories. While the
man is climbing up out of the pit
she is resolutely settling herself
for a prolonged stay at the bottom
of it. She refuses to hear the
voices of her friends calling down
to her, or to see the life lines they
drop for her use.

In the end, she, too, will come
up. But it will be long, long after
the man has done so. Then she
must find her oblivion as he does
—in work and new interests.

Woman's Attitude

If these interests can be unself-
ish, so much the better for her, so
much the quicker her cure, in
working for others who are un-
happy, too, she can forget herself
and her troubles in the best and
most worthwhile way there is.

Even after they are out of the
pit, however, many women cling
to their sorrows.

"Got you may call it madness,
folly."

You shall not drive my gloom
away.

There's such a charm in melan-
choly.

I would not, if I could, be gay."

That is the tacit attitude of
many women who are carrying
about what they believe to be
"broken hearts." They drap
themselves against the past as if
it were a black velvet curtain.

They see themselves as dramatic
and tragic figures against this
background. Consciously or un-
consciously, they pose before the
world.

The type of woman who recovers
most quickly from a broken heart
is the dignified woman whose
pride has suffered. She has loved
unworthily; her love has been re-
jected. She suffers, but every in-
sist in her proud nature rallies
to her aid.

She will continue to adore a
man who rejected her, or preferred
another woman? Never! Like the
average man, she hurls herself
into whatever interest is nearest
at hand. Her cure is swift and
complete. In one year such a
woman can look with complete in-
difference upon the man she once
loved.

So broken hearts, Janey, are
neverly aching hearts. They ache
savagely, almost intolerably. And
the ache extends through the body
and to the very soul of the victim.
She becomes as wretched physi-
cally as mentally, and her condi-
tion, if it lingers, is serious in-
deed.

To encourage it to linger is to
indulge sheer selfishness. The
world today is no place for selfish
men and women.

Perhaps that is why, during the
period of the greatest suffering
the earth has known, we hear less
of ever before about broken
hearts."

POOR HAROLD HIS MA IS TERRIBLY TRYING

By Winifred Black

THE telephone rang in army re-
cruiting headquarters yester-
day. "Be-er!" said the tele-
phone. "Hello!" said the man at
the recruiting headquarters.

"I'm afraid my boy, Harold, has
run away and enlisted," said a
voice. "He didn't come home last
night."

When the records were search-
ed, they showed that the mother's
fears were well-founded. There
was Harold, enlisted, as plain old
black and white could make it.
Name, address, age and all, and the
age was thirty-nine.

No, it isn't a joke. It's a plain,
outlandish, ridiculous, pathetic
truth.

Somebody's Darling

Mother had taken care of Harold
for so many years that she couldn't
get it into her head that he was
really grown up.

Did you ever lift up a big stone
in the country and find under it
grass, all limp and sodden and as
white as snow?

That's what they always make
me think of, these mothers' dar-
lings, whether they're boys or girls
or men or women.

Oh, yes, there are men and wom-
en who never get a chance to be
anything but somebody's darling.

How tired they must get of it!
There's a man I know whose
wife never lets him off a step from
her apron string, her belt tassels.

I mean—he wouldn't know an
apron if she saw one hanging up
behind the kitchen door, or laid out
—the bureau, with fancy pockets
and an embroidered bib.

She calls him up at his office and
rings him up at his club, and inter-
rupts when he's talking, and when
he chooses his friends, and she
picks out his neckties and reads
books ahead of him to see whether
he'd like them or not, and one day

when he was at home with a cold,
and the doctor sent up some cough
medicine, that woman actually
told the medicine to sue him, be-
cause she thought her own particular
Harold ought to take it or not.

She worries if he doesn't talk,
and frets if he talks too much, and
sometimes she "allows" him to go
out with some of his friends with-
out her. Oh, she's awfully good
about it, sweetly reasonable, don't
you know? So generous and broad-
minded, just as if he were a little,
willful boy, and she a particularly
fine and indulgent mother.

Handsome Woman

She's a handsome, attractive
woman, very clever, highly edu-
cated and most refined. She's
gentle, charitable, generous and
high-minded—and, some day, she
will be a great help to the world.

Harold is going to run away from
her with some poor, little, stupid,
insignificant, unattractive nobody.

And when he does, I've said it, it
will be because he wants to have
some one to watch over and take care
of and think for—himself.

She's a woman who has an
aunt, and the woman is rather
clever and very successful in her
profession, but her aunt treats her
exactly as if she were about two
years old, and exceedingly help-
less at that.

The woman goes away on va-
cations every once in a while, and
when she does every one asks her
how in the world she gets along
without Auntie. And I've noticed
that she says she gets on very well,
thank you, and looks a trifle an-
noyed at the question.

Poor Harold—and his poor moth-
er. I'm so delighted to think he
will get his courage up to the
point of enlisting without asking
her whether he ought to do it or
not.

Queen Calls for Yankee
Caps

At a gala matinee at the opera
in London for the benefit of King
George's Fund for Sailors last
February several United States
naval officers, guests of Lady
Curzon, occupied a box adjoining
that of Queen Mary and other
members of the royal family. Dur-
ing an intermission the Queen re-
quested the officers to lend their
caps to be passed around for a
collection.

The fact that the caps belonged
to Yankee officers and that they
had been borrowed by the Queen
gave a double impetus to the spirit
of contribution. The result was a
good of money for the fund.

YOU CAN PLAY OR STUDY 60 MINUTES DAILY

By Garrett P. Serviss

THE adoption of the "daylight-
saving" plan in America will
probably serve to make many
people think about the subject
of time more earnestly than they
have ever thought about it before.
When you watch your watch or
clock an hour ahead on March 31
you were simply adopting for your
own the time belonging to people
living about a thousand miles east
of you (the real distance depending
on the latitude), while those living
a thousand miles west were, by
making the same change, adopting
our time.

But the sun, whose apparent mo-
tion through the sky is, for ordi-
nary purposes, the true measure
of time and especially of daylight,
cannot be shifted back and forth
with the hands of your watch, and
he will give no longer days when
your clock deliberately misrep-
resents his hours of rising and set-
ting than he did when the same
clock tried to keep step with him
as closely as possible.

On Convention

We ought to combat, as a thing
unworthy of our intelligence, the
slavish dependence upon conven-
tion which is the sole cause and
origin of the "daylight-saving"
scheme. In saying that I do not
mean the least dispute the immense
practical advantage that is sure to
be derived from the change of
clock time, with the consequent
change of all time schedules af-
fecting daily life. The change jus-
tifies itself when it gets millions
of people out of bed an hour
earlier in the morning, but in jus-
tifying itself it proves the in-
justice of human will and the dis-
cussion of the matter.

The necessity of prescribing by
law a falsification of the record
of the sun's motions in order to
make civilized people use more
daylight and less night-light
smacks a good deal of the kind
of legislation that used to be
ascribed to the Chinese before the
rest of the world knew much
about China.

It is true that even before the
change the clocks did not keep
exact solar time, simply because
they could not be made to do it,
and it is also true that the new
system of standard time is a con-
vention which causes the local true
time in certain longitudes to vary
as much as half an hour from the
mean sun time; but that is not a
convention founded upon curable
human weakness, as the shifting
of clock hands is.

The question has been asked:
"Why go back to the old schedule
in October instead of keeping the
clock an hour ahead all the year
round?" If it will save daylight
in Summer, why not in Winter?

The reason is to be found in the
difference between the time of
sunrise in Summer and in Winter.
Say the sun rises at 5 a. m. in
Summer, and at 7:30 a. m. in Win-
ter, and that you are accustomed
to get up at 7:30 in the winter
month. Then, if you put your
watch ahead an hour in the Sum-
mer time you will be getting out
of bed only an hour and a half
instead of two hours and a half
after sunrise, while if you put it
ahead an equal amount in the Win-
ter time you will rise an hour be-
fore the sun, and so will save a
daylight at all.

By the Clock

We might take a very good les-
son on this subject of utilizing
both daylight and darkness to the
harryard. The poultry, who are
not stupid about some things,
would not follow a clock if they
had one. They go to rest when
the sun goes down and get up
when he comes up, and so they
save the whole of the day-
light, and having done that they
have no temptation to waste any
of the night.

As each one of us, from now
until next Fall, is going to have
an extra hour of daylight, we
should mean an extra hour of
activity, the important question
that we all have to ask ourselves
is: What are we going to do with
this extra time? Are we going to
use it for amusement or for im-
provement? An hour a day, which
means six or seven hours a week,
is assigned in college curricu-
lums to some of the most impor-
tant studies pursued by the stu-
dents.